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a verb is modified internally in color, kind or direction.

EXTERNAL MODIFICATION

In external modification the problem is simpler. It is not germane to our subject to discuss here the external limitations of motion effected by adverbial or abnominal means. Such influences do not effect any change in the character of the motion expressed by the verb. I have already defined what I mean by the term modification. External modification is limited to direction and hence to the prepositions. We have to do here with prepositions in composition only. Our subject might be stated thus: The limits set to external modification by internal modification. It is evident that certain kinds of motion are inconsistent with certain varieties of direction. Such limitations are natural. Again certain other kinds of motion may be so characteristic of certain departments of literature as to be confined more or less strictly to these departments. On the other hand, the department may be of such a nature as to exclude certain varieties of direction or of modification. Again, the affiliation of a certain kind of motion for a certain direction may be so strong as by that very fact to refuse affiliation with other directions in no way hostile in themselves, thus bringing about *usurpation* from the point of view of the direction, and *exclusion* from the point of view of motion. Such limitations are empirical and artificial.

Having thus seen that the principal elements at the basis of verb and preposition are motion, place, direction, let us see how these elements affect the composition of verbs with prepositions, so far as indicated by the language of Thucydides; and what light they throw on the questions of range, affinity, favoritism, loss of color, etc, announced at the beginning of our discussion.

Perhaps the most practical way of getting at a result is to collect all the verbs having the greatest combinable range of prepositions together, and place side by side with them those verbs having the next highest range, and so on to a point where a clear observation can be made of the change which takes place in the kind, direction or character of the motion expressed by them, as their prepositional ranges become narrower. See Table II, page 17, for a list arranged for this purpose.

As I have already shown, relatively pure motion is best seen in *εἶμι*, *έρχομαι*, (*ἐλθεῖν*) and *βαίνω*. This motion is stamped with a certain character in the verbs, *βάλλω*, *άγω*, *έχω*, *φέρω*, etc, is given manner in *πλέω*, *πίπτω*, *ίστημι*, *θέω*, etc, direction in *ήκω*, *λείπω*, *έπομαι*, *δίδωκω*, etc, while in verbs like *μάχομαι*, *αναγκάζω*, etc, the color of the action is more prominent than the notion of motion, which continues to grow less in *άρχω*, *δέω*, *γελάω*, and is scarcely felt at all in *άδύκω*, *εύδω*, *θυήσκω*.

The same variation in color is also seen in verbs expressing potential motion. Thus, in verbs of existence, *εἶμι* and *γίγνομαι* may be taken as being most nearly colorless. The metaphysical idea of motion in such verbs often becomes physical when given direction. But the idea of motion fades out as the

idea of existence gives place to condition. Cf *ζάω*, *εὐδαιμονέω*.

In like manner, in the case of verbs of speech, *άγορεύω*, *εἶπον* and *λέγω* (*φημί* not occurring in composition) may be said to be most nearly colorless. But the idea of speech assumes character in *καλέω* and *γράφω*,* still more so in *βοάω*, *δείκνυμι*, still more so in *ψηφίζω-ομαι*, *δμνυμι*, *μαρτυρέω-ομαι*, and becomes faint in *διδάσκω*, *όμολογέω*.

Again in verbs of thought and perception. This variety of potential motion finds its purest expression in the verbs *νοέω-ομαι*, *γινώσκω* (*οἶομαι* not being used in composition), becoming colored in *κρίνω-ομαι* on the one hand, and in *εἶδον*, *δράω* and *ἀκούω* on the other; while in *μνησέω*, *φοβέω* and *ἐλπίζω* the mobility of the thought is replaced by color, and in *αἰσθάνομαι* and *μανθάνω* the notions of thought and perception are mixed.

It appears therefore from this general survey of the combinable verbs, with the aid of the statistical tables given above, that the range of prepositions is largest in the case of those verbs which express motion most nearly in its purity, actual or potential, physical or in the form of existence, speech, thought, or perception; and as those notions give place to definition of color, kind or direction, the range of prepositions grows less. That is to say:

In general, the range of combinable prepositions of a verb is in direct ratio to the nearness with which the verb expresses pure motion.

Until other authors are examined in the same way, however, we cannot safely go further than to say that the indications for Thucydides point in this direction, and even here there are a few possible objections. These are not many and not difficult to answer.

DHH

* The constructions of *γράφω* justify this classification.

Professor Peck's Address before The Latin Club

In many ways, the fifth meeting of The Latin Club at the Hotel Albert on March 29, was the most interesting and stimulating yet held. Professor Peck, whose subject was the general one of Secondary Latin, took the ground that the Latin of the secondary schools should be planned for the average student, not for the student who was sure to go on with his Latin under any circumstances. Too much Latin was read in the secondary schools under the present system, and poorly read. Caesar should give place to interesting and easy portions of Livy. Cicero could stay, but only four or five orations: the four against Catiline and perhaps the Archias. For Vergil should be substituted the Odes of Horace and these should be read and reread and in many cases memorized. In fact quantity should give place to quality and the watchword should be "Learn to the last line". More attention should be paid to the writing of Latin Prose and the mastery of syntax. The vain attempt to meet vast requirements was the death of good Latin.

Owing to the Easter season not so many ladies were present as usual, but there was a larger representation of out-of-town teachers. The following new members were added to the roll: Sidney G Ashmore, Union College, Schenectady, N Y; J Edmund Barss, The Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn; Harry Thurston Peck, Columbia University; John J Schoonhoven, Brooklyn; William F Tibbetts, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn.